

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON UNAUTHORIZED CIRCUMVENTION OF AIRPORT SECURITY SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Section 46503 of title 49, United States Code, as added by section 114 of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (Public Law 107-71), is amended—

(1) by inserting “(a) INTERFERENCE WITH SECURITY SCREENING PERSONNEL.—” before “An individual”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) UNAUTHORIZED CIRCUMVENTION OF SECURITY SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES.—An individual in an area within a commercial service airport in the United States who intentionally circumvents, in an unauthorized manner, a security system or procedure in the airport shall be fined under title 18, imprisoned for not more than 10 years, or both.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—(1) The section heading of that section is amended to read as follows:

“§ 46503. Interference with security screening personnel; unauthorized circumvention of security systems or procedures”.

(2) The item relating to that section in the table of sections at the beginning of chapter 465 of that title is amended to read as follows:

“46503. Interference with security screening personnel; unauthorized circumvention of security systems or procedures.”.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 90—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING THE EFFORTS OF PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES OF KOREAN ANCESTRY TO REUNITE WITH THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HAGEL, and Mrs. BOXER) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. CON. RES. 90

Whereas on June 25, 1950, North Korea invaded South Korea, thereby initiating the Korean War, leading to the loss of countless lives, and further polarizing a world engulfed by the Cold War;

Whereas in the aftermath of the Korean War, the division of the Koreans at the 38th parallel separated millions of Koreans from their families, tearing at the heart of every mother, father, daughter, and son;

Whereas on June 13 and 14, 2000, in the first summit conference ever held between leaders of North and South Korea, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung met with North Korean leader Kim Jong Il in Pyongyang, North Korea's capital;

Whereas in a historic joint declaration, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il made an important promise to promote economic co-operation and hold reunions of South Korean and North Korean citizens;

Whereas such reunions have been held in North and South Korea since the signing of the joint declaration, reuniting family members who had not seen or heard from each other for more than 50 years;

Whereas 500,000 people of the United States of Korean ancestry bear the pain of being

separated from their families in North Korea;

Whereas the United States values peace in the global community and has long recognized the significance of uniting families torn apart by the tragedy of war; and

Whereas a petition drive is taking place throughout the United States, urging the United States Government to assist in the reunification efforts: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Congress and the President should support efforts to reunite people of the United States of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea; and

(2) such efforts should be made in a timely manner, as 50 years have passed since the separation of these families.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Madam President, I rise today along with my colleagues Senator HAGEL and Senator BOXER to submit a concurrent resolution that expresses the sense of Congress that the Congress and the President should support efforts to reunite Americans of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea.

Following a historic summit in June, 2000 in Pyongyang, North Korea, South Korean President Kim Dae Jung and North Korean leader Kim Jong Il agreed to hold reunions of South Korean and North Korean families separated at the 38th parallel since the start of the Korean war. Since then, three reunions have taken place and more than 3,400 citizens of North and South Korea have been reunited after more than 50 years.

I applaud these reunions and I believe they are an important step towards improving relations between North and South Korea and promoting peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. Unfortunately, more than 500,000 Americans of Korean ancestry, many of whom reside in my home state of California, who likewise have been separated from loved ones in North Korea for half a century have not been able to participate.

Time is of the essence. Family members in North Korea and the United States are entering the twilight of their lives. Many have died. Many simply do not know what has happened to their loved ones. We now have an opportunity to lend our support to efforts to reunite families who have spent far too long suffering from separation and uncertainty.

The resolution is simple. It states that it is the sense of Congress that the Congress and the President should support efforts to reunite people of the United States of Korean ancestry with their families in North Korea and that those efforts should be made in a timely manner.

The holiday season is a time for family members to come together, share their love and happiness, and look forward to the New Year. During this time, let us make a commitment to help Americans of Korean descent so that they too will soon be able to share in that holiday spirit with their brothers and sisters, mothers and fathers, and grandmothers and grandfathers in North Korea.

I urge my colleagues to support the Resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 91—EXPRESSING DEEP GRATITUDE TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES FOR THEIR SYMPATHY AND SUPPORT SINCE SEPTEMBER 11, 2001, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. HELMS (for himself, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. KERRY, and Mr. HAGEL) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 91

Whereas the United States and the Republic of the Philippines have shared a special relationship of mutual benefit for more than 100 years;

Whereas, since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the United States, the Philippines has been among the world's most steadfast friends of the United States during a time of grief and turmoil, offering heartfelt sympathy and support;

Whereas, after the United States launched Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo immediately announced her government's unwavering support for the operation, calling it “the start of a just offensive”;

Whereas, during the United States operations in Afghanistan, the government of the Philippines has made all of its military installations available to the Armed Forces of the United States for transit, refueling, resupply, and staging operations;

Whereas this assistance provided by the Philippines has proved highly valuable in the prosecution of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan;

Whereas the Philippines also faces terrorist threats from the Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army/National Democratic Front and the radical Islamic Abu Sayaff group, as well as armed secessionist campaigns by the Moro Islamic Liberation Front, and elements of the Moro National Liberation Front;

Whereas the Abu Sayaff group has historical ties to Osama bin Laden and the al-Qaeda network, and has engaged in hundreds of acts of terrorism in the Philippines, including bombings, arson, and kidnappings;

Whereas, in May 2001, Abu Sayaff kidnapped American citizens Martin Burnham, Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero, along with several Filipinos;

Whereas Abu Sayaff has killed Guillermo Sobero and still detains Martin Burnham and Gracia Burnham; and

Whereas, the United States and the Philippines are committed to each other's security in the Mutual Defense Treaty, signed at Washington August 30, 1951 (3 UST 3947): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) expresses its deepest gratitude to the government and the people of the Philippines for their sympathy and support since September 11, 2001;

(2) expresses its sympathy to the current and recent Filipino victims of terrorism and their families;

(3) affirms the commitments of the United States to the Philippines as expressed in the Mutual Defense Treaty, signed at Washington August 30, 1951 (3 UST 3947);

(4) supports the government of the Philippines in its efforts to prevent and suppress terrorism; and